



[Home](#) > [Statistics](#) > [Labour](#) > [Jobs](#) > [Jobs in Australia](#) > 2022-23

✓ Latest release

Jobs in Australia

Information about the number and nature of filled jobs and the people who hold them

Reference period 2022-23

Released 14/11/2025

On this page

[Key statistics](#)

[Jobs](#)

[Employed people](#)

[Employee income](#)

[Industry](#)

[Occupation](#)

[Business size](#)

[State and territory](#)

[Regional areas](#)

[Employed migrants](#)

[Data downloads](#)

[Methodology](#)

Key statistics

During 2022-23:

- There were 23.6 million [jobs](#), up 3.8% on 2021-22.
- The Local Government Area with the highest number of jobs was Brisbane, with 1,262,500 jobs.
- 6.9 million jobs were held by migrants (who have arrived in Australia since 2000).

Publications based on the Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (LEED)

Jobs in Australia (JIA), along with [Personal Income in Australia \(/statistics/labour/earnings-and-working-conditions/personal-income-australia/latest-release\)](#) (PIA), is one of two releases containing data from the LEED. The [Jobs and Income of Employed Persons \(/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/available-microdata-tablebuilder/jobs-australia\)](#) (JIEP) TableBuilder product contains more detailed data from the LEED.

Guide to labour statistics

To learn more about our different labour measures, their purpose and how to use them, see our [Guide to labour statistics \(/statistics/understanding-statistics/guide-labour-statistics\)](#). It provides summary information on labour market topics including [Industry employment \(/statistics/understanding-statistics/guide-labour-statistics/industry-employment-guide\)](#) data.

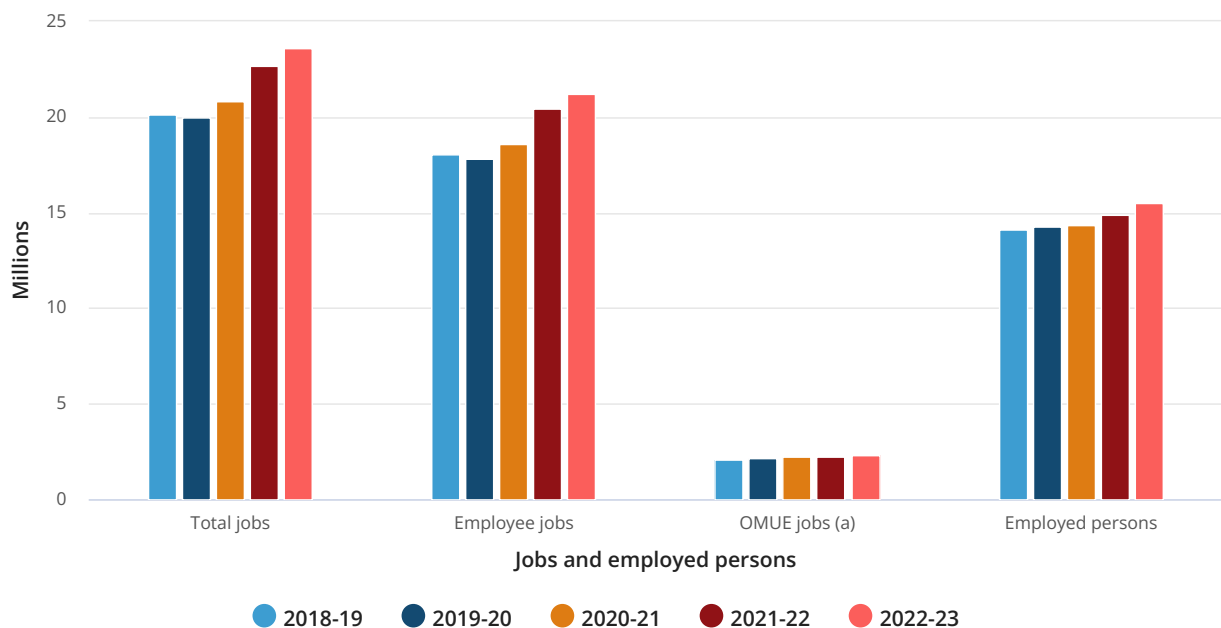
Jobs, employed persons and income, 2022-23

	Number	Change in last year	Change since 2018-19
Jobs	23,581,200	3.8%	17.1%
Held by men	11,856,500	3.6%	14.3%
Held by women	11,709,100	4.1%	19.9%
Employed persons	15,506,900	3.9%	9.8%
Median employee income per job (duration adjusted) (a)	\$50,561	5.8%	11.3%
Total employment income	\$1,145 Billion	8.9%	29.5%

Note: A person can hold several jobs during the year, either concurrently (as a multiple job-holder) or consecutively. See [methodology section \(https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release#methodology\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/jobs/jobs-australia/latest-release#methodology) for further information on how jobs are calculated in Jobs in Australia.

a. 'Duration adjusted' is an analytical measure of employee income per job that seeks to put all jobs onto a comparable full-year duration basis.

Graph 1 - Number of jobs and employed persons, 2018-19 to 2022-23



a. Owner-managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Jobs

During 2022-23, there were 23.6 million jobs:

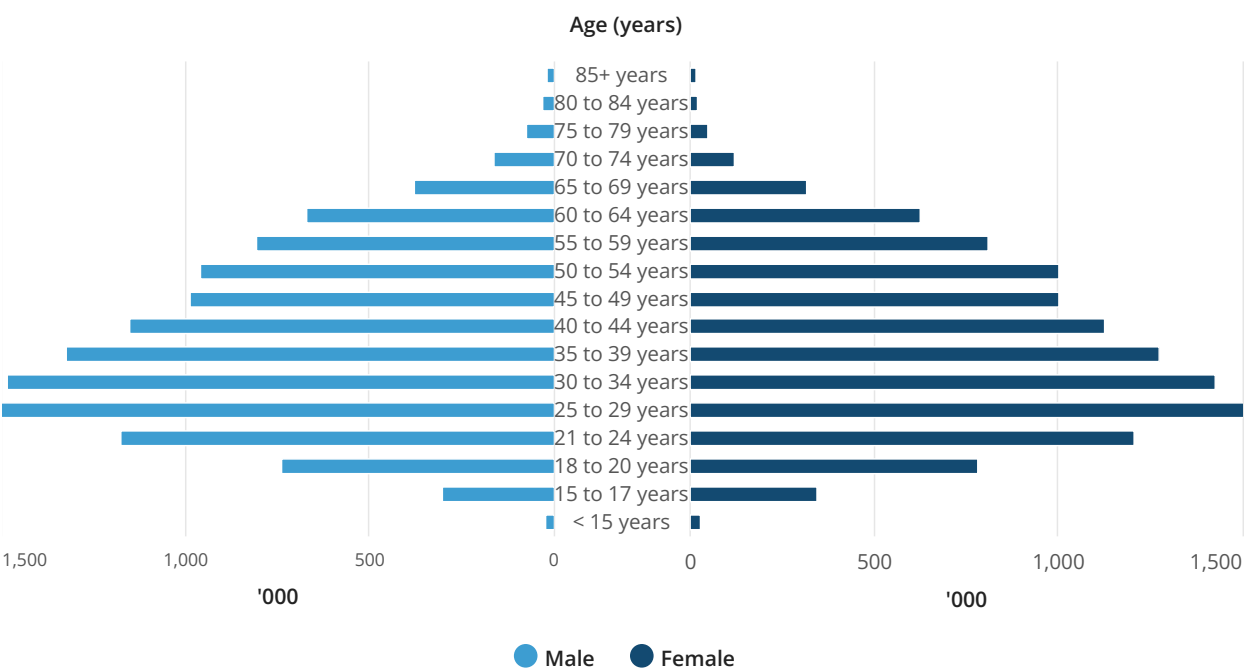
- 21.3 million (90.1%) jobs were worked by employees (including owner managers of incorporated enterprises) and 2.3 million (9.9%) jobs were worked by owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.
- 18.5 million (78.3%) were private sector jobs and 3.6 million (15.4%) were public sector jobs. Some job records had missing or unknown sector information and therefore these percentages do not add to 100.

Employed people

During 2022-23:

- There were 15.5 million employed people, up 3.9% on 2021-22.
- The cohort of people aged 25-29 years had the highest number of jobs (3.1 million).

Graph 2 - Number of jobs by age and sex, 2022-23

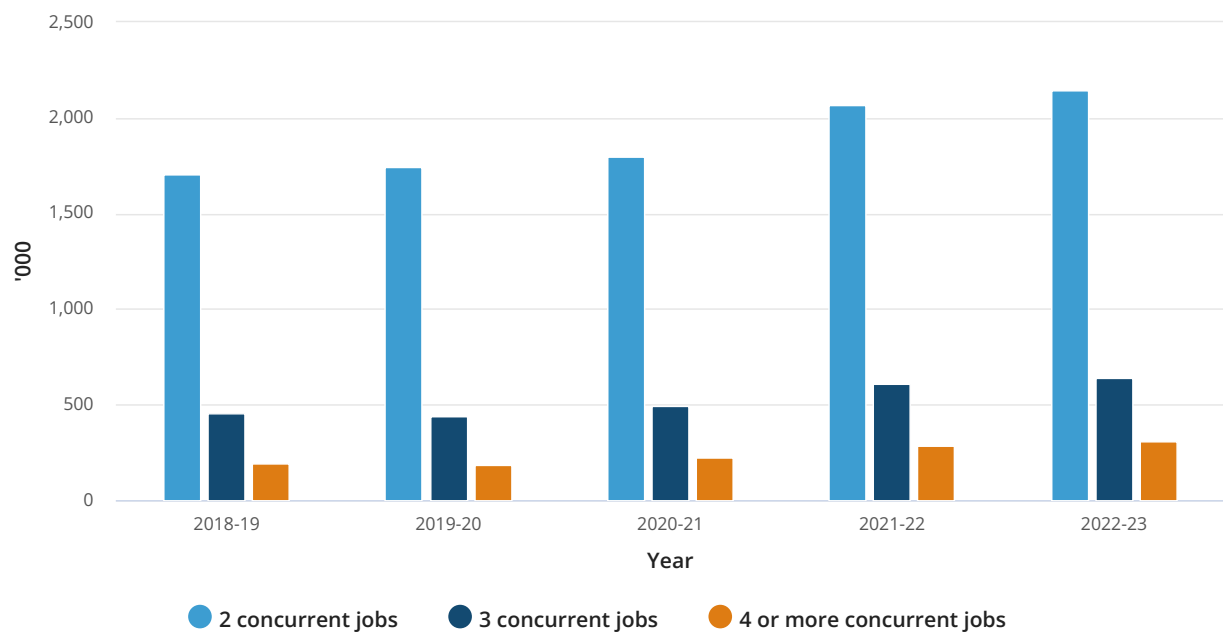


Multiple job-holders

During 2022-23, there were 3.1 million multiple job-holders:

- 2.1 million multiple job-holders with 2 concurrent jobs
- 0.6 million multiple job-holders with 3 concurrent jobs
- 0.3 million multiple job-holders with 4 or more concurrent jobs.

Graph 3 - Multiple job-holders(a) by the number of concurrent jobs



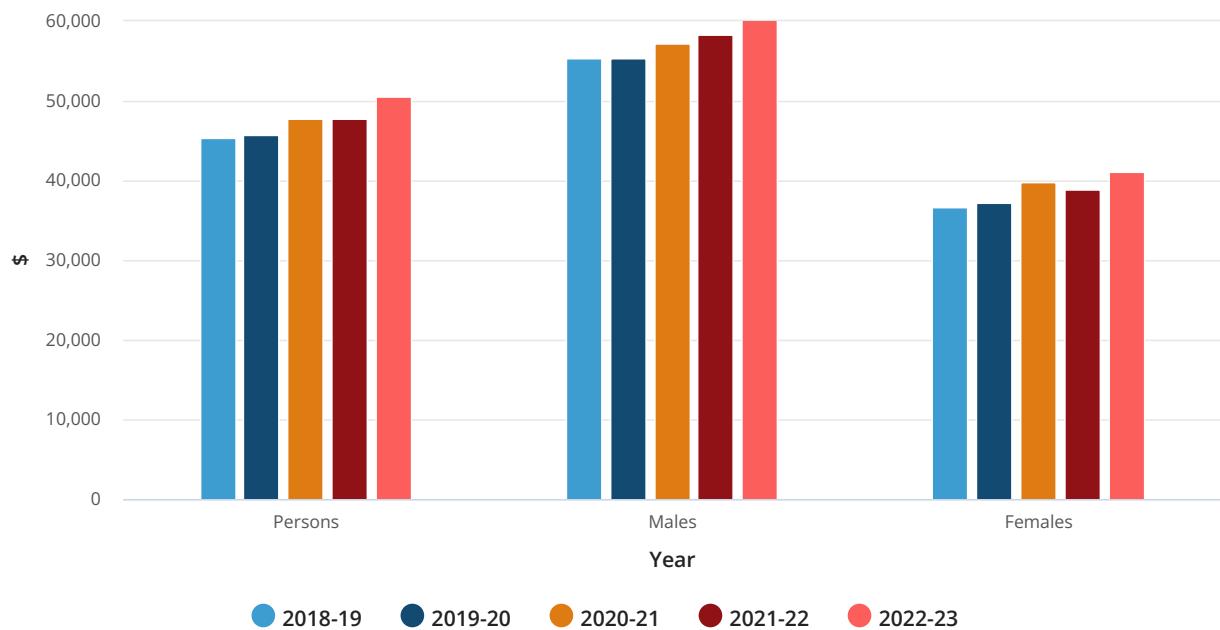
(a) In the LEED, a multiple job-holder is a person who held more than one employee job at the same time, rather than one after another, during the year.

Employee income

In 2022-23, after adjusting for the duration of the job to put all jobs onto a comparable full-year duration basis, the median annual employee income per job was:

- \$50,561 for all people
- \$61,589 for males
- \$41,182 for females.

Graph 4 - Median employee income per job(a), 2018-19 to 2022-23



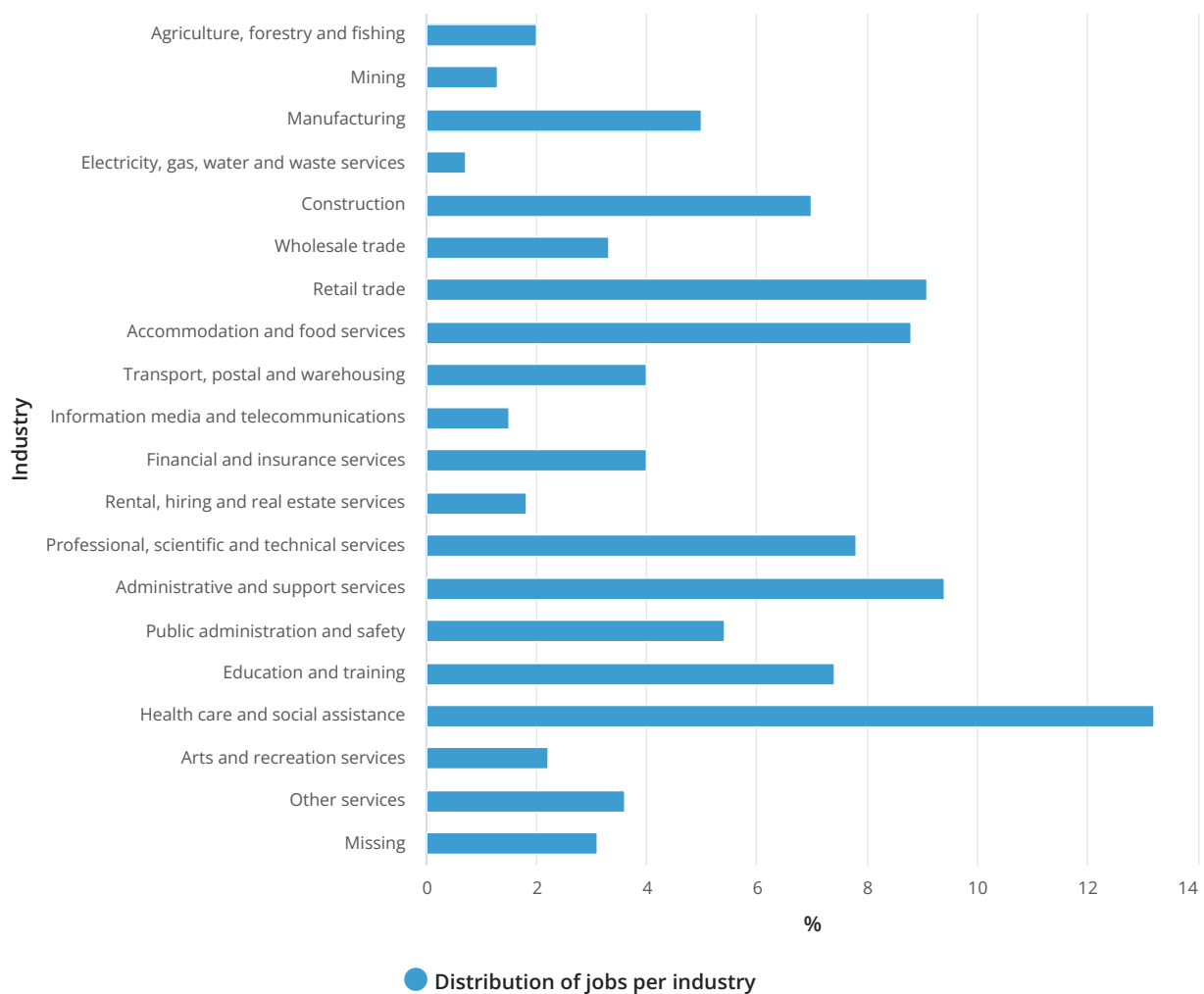
a. Employee income data are 'duration adjusted' - an analytical measure of employee income per job that seeks to put all jobs onto a comparable full-year duration basis.

Industry

During 2022-23, the industries with the largest share of jobs were:

- Health care and social assistance (13.2%)
- Administrative and support services (9.4%)
- Retail trade (9.1%).

Graph 5 - Distribution of jobs by industry(a), 2022-23



a. Some jobs records had missing or unknown industry information and therefore these percentages do not add to 100

To learn more about the various ABS sources of industry data, see our [Industry employment guide \(/statistics/understanding-statistics/guide-labour-statistics/industry-employment-guide\)](https://statistics.abs.gov.au/understanding-statistics/guide-labour-statistics/industry-employment-guide).

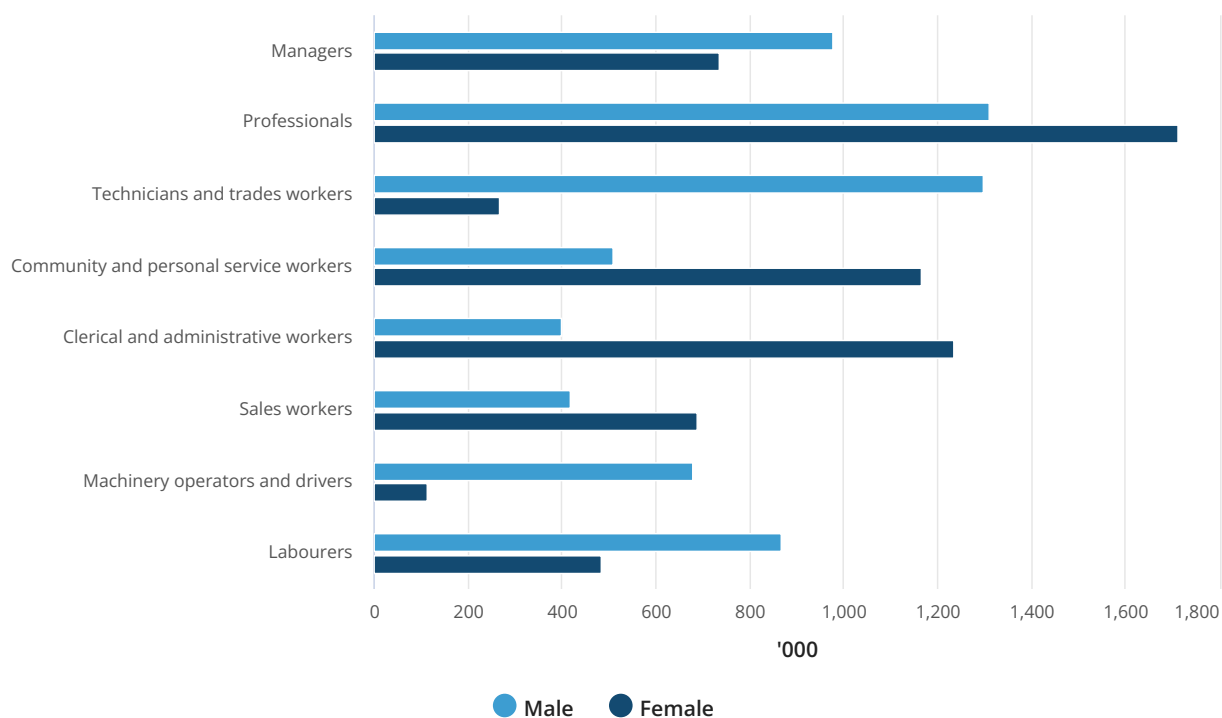
Occupation

During 2022-23, the most common occupations were:

- Professionals (19.5%)
- Managers (11.1%)
- Community and personal service workers (10.8%).

For both men and women the most common occupation was Professionals. More women than men were Professionals (1.7 million compared with 1.3 million).

Graph 6 - Number of employed persons per selected occupation of main job by sex, 2022-23



Business size

During 2022-23:

- 6.6 million jobs (28.7%) were worked in small businesses (less than 20 employees).
- 5.3 million jobs (22.6%) were worked in medium businesses (between 20 and 199 employees).
- 10.2 million jobs (43.2%) were worked in large businesses (200 or more employees).

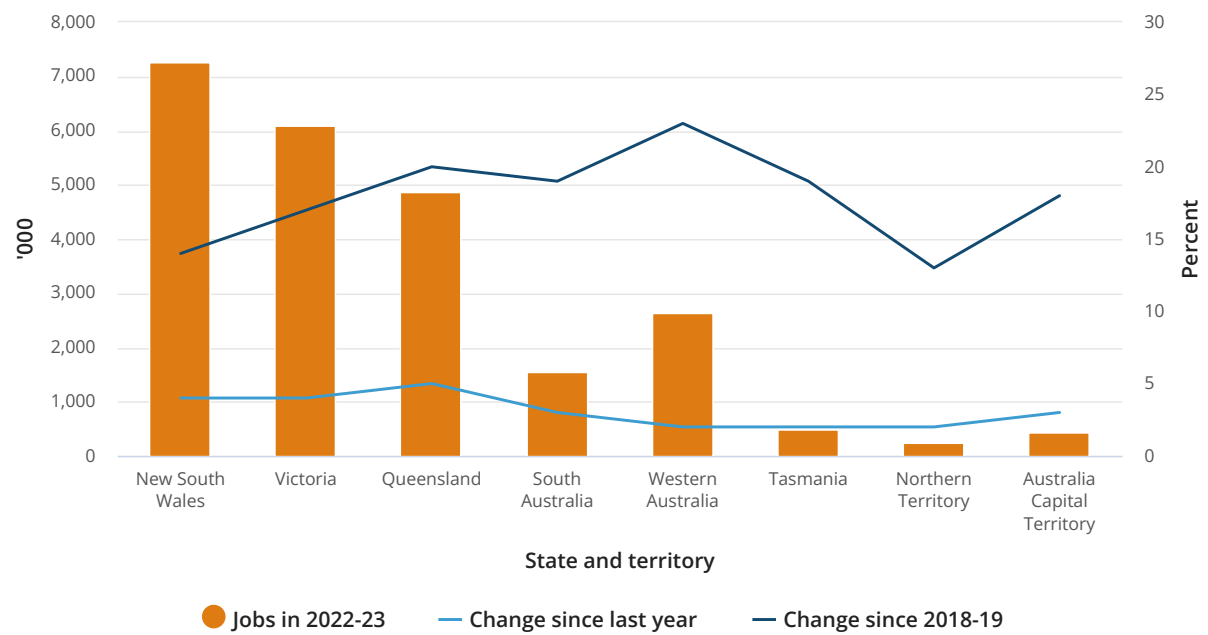
Some jobs records had missing or unknown business size information and therefore these percentages do not add to 100.

State and territory

During 2022-23, the number of jobs was largest in:

- New South Wales (7.3 million jobs)
- Victoria (6.1 million jobs)
- Queensland (4.9 million jobs).

Graph 7 - Jobs by state and territory(a), 2022-23



a. Refers to the state or territory of usual residence of the job-holders

Regional areas

Change in jobs in Local Government Areas (LGAs)

Source

[Jobs in Australia 2022-23: LGA \(2023\) geospatial web service](#)

The map shows that the top five LGAs(a) with the highest growth rate of jobs between 2021-22 and 2022-23 were:

- East Arnhem in Northern Territory (80.5%)
- Exmouth in Western Australia (31.2%)
- MacDonnell in Northern Territory (20.7%)
- Melbourne in Victoria (18.8%)
- Perth in Western Australia (18.6%).

The top five LGAs (a) with the highest median job income (b) in 2022-23 were:

- Roxby Downs in South Australia (\$87,450)
- Ashburton Western Australia (\$87,409)
- Weipa in Queensland (\$82,648)
- North Sydney in New South Wales (\$78,915)
- Port Hedland in Western Australia (\$73,676).

(a) Excluding LGAs with less than 1,000 employed people.

(b) This is duration adjusted job income, an analytical measure of employee income per job that seeks to put all jobs onto a comparable full-year duration basis.

Change in jobs in Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s)

Source

[Jobs in Australia 2022-23: SA2 \(2021\) geospatial web service](#)

The map shows that the top five SA2s(a) with the highest growth rate of jobs in 2022-23 were:

- East Arnhem in Northern Territory (103.0%)
- Taylor in Australian Capital Territory (64.5%)
- Strathnairn in Australian Capital Territory (46.1%)
- Port Melbourne Industrial in Victoria (39.6%)
- Denman Prospect in Australian Capital Territory (35.9%).

The top five SA2s with the highest median job income (b) in 2022-23 were:

- Barton in Australian Capital Territory (\$99,050)
- Kingston in Australian Capital Territory (\$92,000)
- Roxby Downs in South Australia (\$87,450)
- Ashburton in Western Australia (\$87,409)
- Googong in New South Wales (\$84,402).

(a) Excluding SA2s with less than 1,000 employed people.

(b) This is duration adjusted job income, an analytical measure of employee income per job that seeks to put all jobs onto a comparable full-year duration basis.

Employed migrants

In this release, 'migrants' refers to temporary visa holders, or permanent migrants who arrived in Australia since 1 January 2000. Refer to the [Methodology \(/methodologies/jobs-australia-methodology/2022-23\)](/methodologies/jobs-australia-methodology/2022-23) for more information.

During 2022-23:

- 6.9 million jobs were held by migrants.
- 4.0 million (58.4%) jobs were held by permanent migrants and 2.8 million (40.5%) by temporary visa holders.
- 5.7 million (83.0%) were private sector jobs and 727,100 (10.6%) were public sector jobs.
- 1.8 million migrant jobs (26.6%) were held in small businesses (less than 20 employees).
- 1.6 million migrant jobs (23.7%) were held in medium businesses (between 20 and 199 employees).
- 3.0 million migrant jobs (43.3%) were held in large businesses (200 or more employees).

Some job records had missing or unknown sector or employer size information and therefore these percentages do not add to 100.

Jobs held by migrants

		Number
Jobs		6,850,200
	Held by men	3,501,100
	Held by women	3,348,800
By sector		
	Private sector	5,684,000
	Public sector	727,100
By employer size		
	1-19 employees	1,821,300
	20-199 employees	1,623,400
	200 or more employees	2,966,300

Between 2021-22 and 2022-23, the number of jobs held by migrants:

- increased from 6.2 million to 6.9 million jobs (up 9.9%)
- increased for permanent migrants by 189,100 jobs (up 5.0%)
- increased for temporary visa holders by 417,900 jobs (up 17.7%).

Migrant jobs(a) by visa group for 2018-19(b), 2021-22 and 2022-23

	2018-19	2021-22	2022-23
Permanent visas			
Permanent skilled	1,712,700	2,225,400	2,377,200
Family	784,400	1,099,900	1,134,300
Humanitarian	179,100	267,400	279,100
Permanent other	218,900	219,500	210,500
Total permanent	2,895,000	3,812,100	4,001,200
Temporary visas			
Temporary skilled	111,000	90,200	110,700
Student	476,100	489,300	749,900
Temporary graduate	152,500	190,200	355,900
Working holiday maker	377,900	79,500	216,500
Temporary other	50,200	111,100	285,900
Bridging visas	238,700	631,900	272,200
NZ citizen (subclass 444)	699,000	764,200	783,200
Total temporary	2,105,400	2,356,400	2,774,300
Total(c)	5,046,900	6,235,600	6,850,200

a. Each figure in this table represents a count of migrant jobs.

b. Data for 2018-19 is presented for comparison.

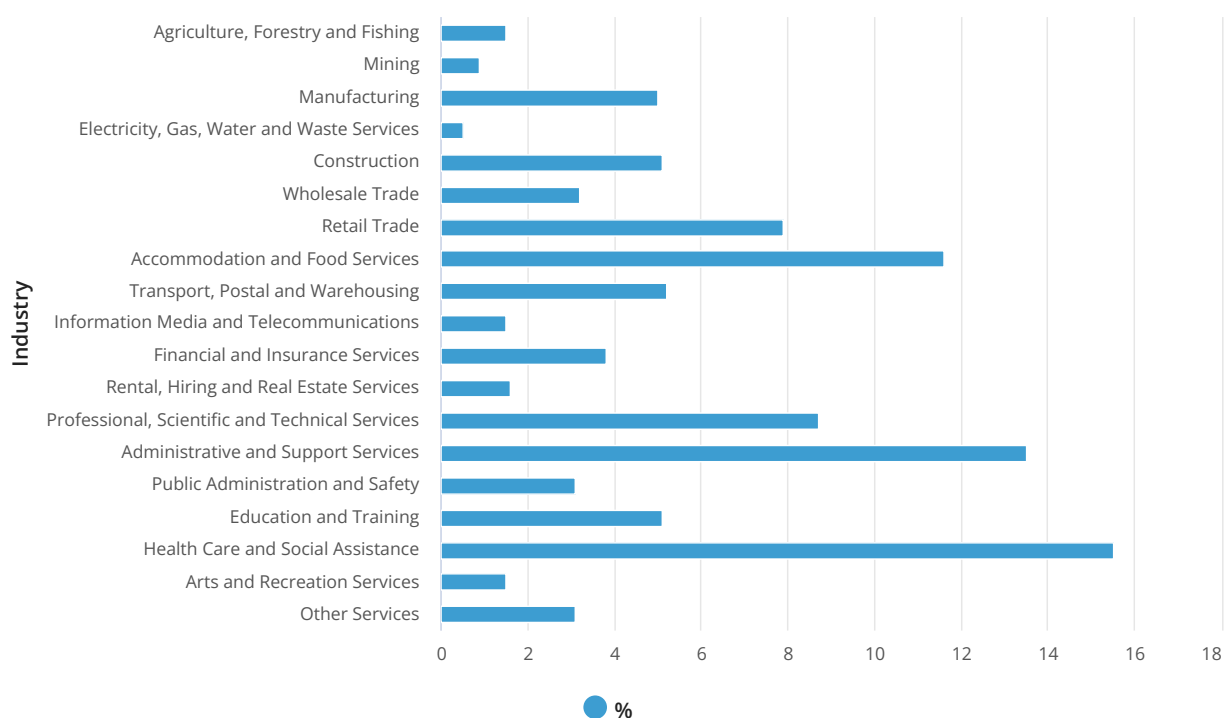
c. Includes former visa holders who attained Australia citizenship, but their most recent visa could not be determined. Refer to the 'Australian citizen' group in the [methodology page \(/methodologies/jobs-australia-methodology/2022-23\)](/methodologies/jobs-australia-methodology/2022-23).

During 2022-23, the jobs held by migrants were most commonly in the following industries:

- Health care and social assistance (15.5% or 1.1 million migrant jobs)
- Administrative and support services (13.5% or 926,600 migrant jobs)
- Accommodation and food services (11.6% or 797,300 migrant jobs).

The Administrative and support services industry includes Labour supply services.

Graph 9 - Distribution of jobs(a) held/worked by migrants across industries, 2022-23



a. Some job records had missing or unknown industry information and therefore these percentages do not add to 100.

Data downloads

Table 1. Jobs and employment income by sex, age, employer characteristics and geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

↓ [Download XLSX](#)
[860.1 KB]

Table 2. Employee jobs and employee income by sex, age, employer characteristics and geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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Table 3. Employee jobs and income, by industry and geography, 2022-23

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Table 4. Multiple jobs holders and employment income, by sex, age, concurrent job characteristics and geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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Table 5. Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises and income, by sex, age, business characteristics and geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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Table 6. Employed persons and employment income by sex, age, occupation, job holding characteristics and geography, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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Table 7. New South Wales spotlights by local government areas, 2022-23

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[4.92 MB]

Table 8. Victoria spotlights by local government areas, 2022-23

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[3.05 MB]

Table 9. Queensland spotlights by local government areas, 2022-23

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[2.98 MB]

Table 10. South Australia spotlights by local government areas, 2022-23

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Table 11. Western Australia spotlights by local government areas, 2022-23

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[5.26 MB]

Table 12. Tasmania spotlights by local government areas, 2022-23

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Table 13. Northern Territory spotlights by local government areas, 2022-23

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Table 14. Australian Capital Territory spotlight, 2022-23

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[79.68 KB]

Table 15. Summary statistics for all jobs, employee jobs and employed persons, 2011-12 to 2022-23

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Table 16. Migrants, jobs and employment income by arrival group, sex and age, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[659.49 KB]

Table 17. Migrants, jobs and employment income by sex, state and territory, industry, and visa group, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[1.7 MB]

Table 18. Migrants, jobs and employment income by arrival group, sex and institutional sector, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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Table 19. Migrants, jobs and employment income by arrival group, sex and type of legal organisation, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[325.94 KB]

Table 20. Migrants, jobs and employment income by arrival group, sex and job duration, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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[393.32 KB]

Table 21. Migrants, jobs and employment income by arrival group, sex and business employment size, 2018-19 to 2022-23

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Previous catalogue number

This release previously used catalogue number 6160.0.

Methodology

[Jobs in Australia methodology, 2022-23](#)